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"at New Helvetia" (p. 256). These, it is true, are minor matters, but if a venture is made at a specific statement, there is no excuse for inaccuracy.

For the intelligent citizen whose attention has been arrested by the historical significance of the centennial celebration at St. Louis there could be no better help than this book gives. It will also be of service to the young student in getting his bearings in this field, and it has value in challenging a revision of the conclusions of those more deeply read in this part of American history. Appendixes give a copy of the treaty of purchase and a statistical summary of the states and territories formed from the Purchase as they had developed down to 1900. A list of historical events accompanies the showing for each state.

F. G. YOUNG.

A Brief History of Rocky Mountain Exploration, with Especial Reference to the Expedition of Lewis and Clark. By REUBEN GOLD THWAITES. [Expansion of the Republic Series.] (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1904. Pp. ix, 276.)

THE purpose of this volume is to sketch the most notable explorations by which the western half of the continent was made known to the world in "the long stretch of fruitful years, from Balboa's crossing in Darien to the completion of the transcontinental railways in the United States". Mr. Thwaites frankly makes the Lewis and Clark expedition the central feature of his book, devoting to it seven of his fourteen chapters. The exploration of the Pacific coast, and a summary of French and English explorations from the east prior to 1800, receive sixty-two pages, and form the background of the main story. The last four chapters, dealing among other topics with Astoria, Pike, and Long, the Rocky Mountain fur-trade, and the settlement of Oregon and California, are assigned sixty-four pages, leaving one hundred twenty-five pages to be distributed among the other seven chapters. The work might therefore without serious impropriety be styled a history of the Lewis and Clark expedition, with some account of prior and subsequent explorations.

As an account of the famous expedition of 1804-1806 it is instinct with a vital interest rarely discovered even in books of adventure. Nothing more felicitous has come from Mr. Thwaites's gifted pen. Not alone the youth, for whom the book is primarily intended, but the mature student as well, can profitably make use of this charming narrative of exploration.

The three chapters treating of earlier discoveries are also very effectively written and add considerably to the value of the book. But for some reason the concluding section, embracing Chapters XI.-XIV., seems to have commanded the author's devotion far less perfectly than the other parts. Here we find a number of erroneous statements and a few serious misconceptions, which mar the general excellence of the book. For example, Pattie is called "the first white man to cross the

continent to California'', when that honor properly belongs to Jedidiah S. Smith. Moreover it is doubtful if the phrase "modest narrative of adventure and discovery" correctly describes the so-called "Pattie's Narrative". At all events the much-buffed adventurer possessed a suspicious sort of facility in discovering angels of mercy at critical junctures, and his account of the sufferings of his party in California has, on the authority of an associate of Pattie, been pronounced mainly fictitious. Bonneville did not take "wagons and goods" all the way to the Columbia, as implied on page 222; only a remnant of Wyeth's party settled in Oregon; the Whitmans settled near the Columbia, not the Willamette; the 1843 migration reached the Columbia before the Willamette; Bent's and St. Vrain's forts were not Hudson's Bay establishments; gold was not first discovered at Sutter's fort, but at the sawmill some fifty miles from the fort. These are slips which do not, however, greatly impair the value of the book.

A more serious blemish is the unhistorical account of the relations between the Hudson's Bay Company and the pioneer settlers in Oregon. There is no foundation for the assertion that "The Hudson's Bay Company . . . was the violent enemy of these new-comers. . . . Not infrequently the agents of the great corporation incited the Indians to infamous outrages upon the settlers." Such fictions, the extreme distortions of an age of international strife over Oregon, have, it is true, found their way into popular historical literature. But the student of the real history of this region must feel a deep regret that they should be perpetuated in the work of a historical scholar like Mr. Thwaites, a work which is marked by surpassing excellences in most other respects.

JOSEPH SCHAFER.

American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century. By EDWARD STANWOOD, Litt. D. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. 1903. Pp. xiii, 410; xiv, 417.)

IF the adjective American be understood to refer to the United States solely, Mr. Stanwood's title will be found to indicate with accuracy the scope of his book. No intimation has been found in it that the industrial conditions of the New World, taken as a whole, may have given rise, throughout America, to a common tariff problem. If any such idea occurred to the author, he put it by in order to turn his attention to the United States alone. And even here he discusses but incidentally such matters as the several tariffs themselves, or their influence upon our general prosperity, or upon our manufactures, or even upon our politics. His labors are strictly confined to the tracing of our tariff controversies—chiefly those occurring within the halls of Congress.

The character of the narrative is, in general, what Mr. Stanwood's *History of Presidential Elections* might lead us to expect. That work—become, in its last edition, *A History of the Presidency*—has long been known. It is justly esteemed for convenience, clearness, and a fair